

MEKANIKK (DYNAMIKK)

①

[YF 1-11, 14 ; LL 1-7, 9]

Størrelser og enheter [YF1]

Eks: Masse, $m = 79.5$ kg
↑ ↑ ↑ ↖
størrelse symbol tallverdi enhet

Notasjon: $[m] = \text{kg}$ ("enhet til masse er kilogram")

SI-systemet:

Lengde: $[d] = \text{m}$ (meter)

Masse: $[m] = \text{kg}$ (kilogram)

Tid: $[t] = \text{s}$ (sekund)

Strømstyrke: $[I] = \text{A}$ (ampere)

Temperatur: $[T] = \text{K}$ (kelvin)

Stoffmengde: $[n] = \text{mol}$

} Grunnenheter

Hastighet: $[v] = \text{m/s}$

Akselerasjon: $[a] = \text{m/s}^2$

Impuls: $[p] = \text{kg m/s}$

} Sammensatte enheter

Kraft: $[F] = \text{kg m/s}^2 = \text{N}$ (newton)

Energi: $[W] = \text{Nm} = \text{J}$ (joule)

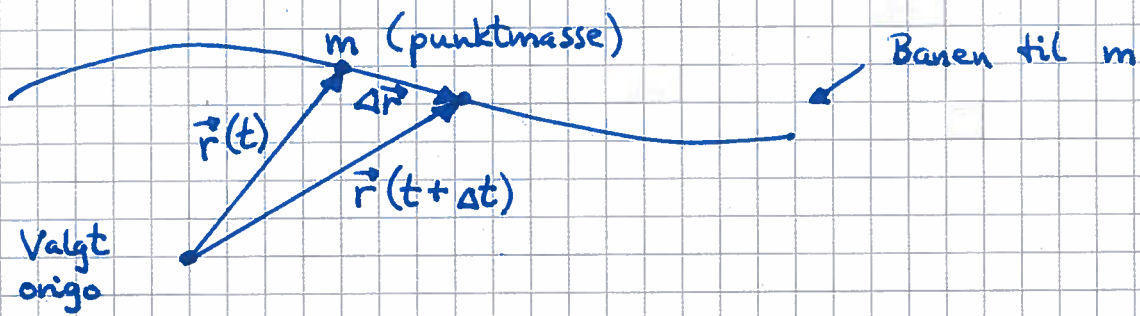
Effekt: $[P] = \text{J/s} = \text{W}$ (watt)

} Avledete enheter

Kinematikk

[YF 2,3 ; LL 1]

②



$\vec{r}(t)$ = posisjonen til m ved tid t

$\Delta \vec{r} = \vec{r}(t + \Delta t) - \vec{r}(t) =$ forflytningen i løpet av Δt

Hastighet (fart) $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{forflytning pr tidsenhet}$

$$\vec{v}(t) = \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta \vec{r}}{\Delta t} = \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} \quad (\text{tangent til banen; } \vec{v} \parallel \Delta \vec{r})$$

Akseleksjon $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{fartsendring pr tidsenhet}$

$$\vec{a}(t) = \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta \vec{v}}{\Delta t} = \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} = \frac{d^2 \vec{r}}{dt^2} \quad (\vec{a} \parallel \Delta \vec{v})$$

Dekomponering :

Enhetsvektorer: $\hat{x}, \hat{y}, \hat{z}$ (evt. $\vec{e}_x, \vec{i}, \dots$)

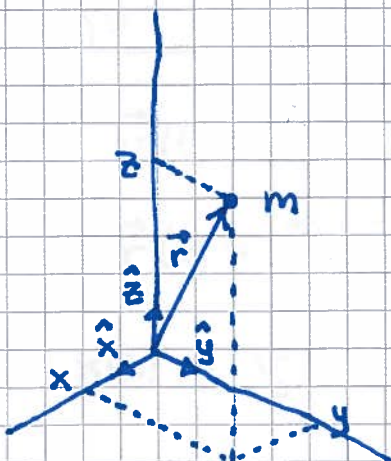
$$|\hat{x}| = |\hat{y}| = |\hat{z}| = 1$$

$$[\hat{x}] = [\hat{y}] = [\hat{z}] = 1 \quad (\text{dimensjonsløse})$$

$$\hat{x} \cdot \hat{x} = \hat{y} \cdot \hat{y} = \hat{z} \cdot \hat{z} = 1$$

$$\hat{x} \cdot \hat{y} = \hat{y} \cdot \hat{z} = \dots = 0$$

(Senere: $\hat{x} \times \hat{y} = \hat{z}$ osv.)



$$\Rightarrow \vec{r}(t) = x(t)\hat{x} + y(t)\hat{y} + z(t)\hat{z} \quad (3)$$

$$\vec{v}(t) = \frac{dx}{dt}\hat{x} + \frac{dy}{dt}\hat{y} + \frac{dz}{dt}\hat{z} ; \frac{dx}{dt} = v_x = \dot{x} \text{ osv.}$$

$$\vec{a}(t) = \frac{d^2x}{dt^2}\hat{x} + \frac{d^2y}{dt^2}\hat{y} + \frac{d^2z}{dt^2}\hat{z} ; \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = \ddot{x} = \dot{v}_x \text{ osv.}$$

Integrasjon gir \vec{r} og \vec{v} fra hhv \vec{v} og \vec{a} :

$$\vec{v} = \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} \Rightarrow d\vec{r} = \vec{v} dt \Rightarrow \int_{\vec{r}(0)}^{\vec{r}(t)} d\vec{r} = \int_0^t \vec{v}(t) dt$$

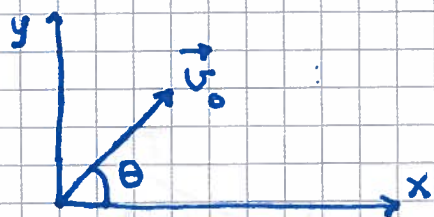
$$\Rightarrow \vec{r}(t) = \vec{r}(0) + \int_0^t \vec{v}(t) dt$$

$$\vec{a} = \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} \Rightarrow d\vec{v} = \vec{a} dt \Rightarrow \dots \Rightarrow \vec{v}(t) = \vec{v}(0) + \int_0^t \vec{a}(t) dt$$

Komponentvis: $x(t) = x(0) + \int_0^t v_x(t) dt \text{ osv.}$

$$v_z(t) = v_z(0) + \int_0^t a_z(t) dt \text{ osv.}$$

Eks: Skrått kast (i tyngdefeltet)



$$\vec{a} = -g\hat{y} ; \text{ anta } \vec{r}(0) = 0 \text{ og } \vec{v}(0) = \vec{v}_0$$

Finn $\vec{r}(t)$ og banen $y(x)$.

$$\text{Løsn: } \vec{v}(t) = \vec{v}_0 - g\hat{y} \int_0^t dt = \vec{v}_0 - gt\hat{y}$$

$$\vec{r}(t) = \int_0^t \{ \vec{v}_0 - gt\hat{y} \} dt = \vec{v}_0 t - \frac{1}{2} gt^2 \hat{y}$$

$$\Rightarrow x(t) = v_0 t \cos \theta, \quad y(t) = v_0 t \sin \theta - \frac{1}{2} gt^2$$

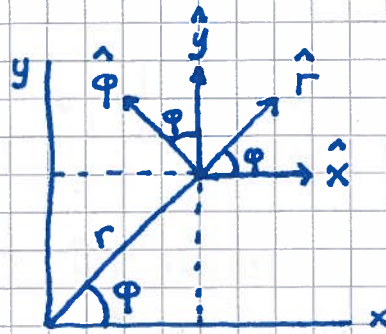
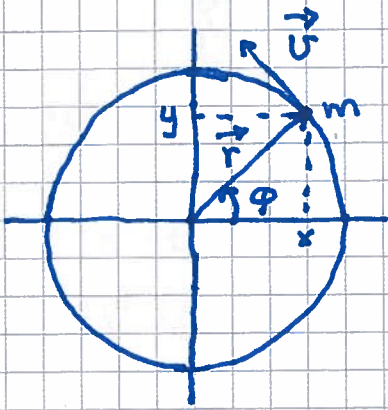
$$\text{Banen: } t(x) = x / v_0 \cos \theta \Rightarrow y = v_0 \left(\frac{x}{v_0 \cos \theta} \right) \sin \theta - \frac{g}{2} \left(\frac{x}{v_0 \cos \theta} \right)^2$$

(dvs parabel)

Sirkelbevægelse

[YF 3.4 ; LL 1.7, 1.8]

(4)



Polarkoordinater:

r = afstand fra origo, φ = vinkel mellem \hat{x} og \hat{r} (positiv mod klokka)

$$x = r \cos \varphi, \quad y = r \sin \varphi, \quad \varphi = \arctan(y/x), \quad r = |\vec{r}| = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

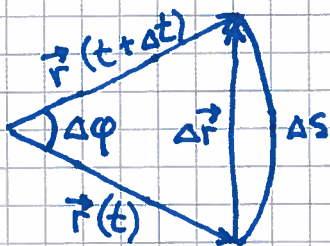
$$\vec{r} = \hat{x} r \cos \varphi + \hat{y} r \sin \varphi = r \hat{r}$$

$$\hat{r} = \hat{x} \cos \varphi + \hat{y} \sin \varphi, \quad \hat{\varphi} = -\hat{x} \sin \varphi + \hat{y} \cos \varphi$$

Vinkelhastighed $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{omløpt vinkel pr tidsenhed:}$

$$\omega = \frac{d\varphi}{dt} = \dot{\varphi}; \quad [\omega] = \text{s}^{-1}$$

Vinkel $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{buelængde / radius: } \Delta\varphi = \Delta s / r$



Når $\Delta t \rightarrow 0$:

$$\Delta\varphi \rightarrow 0, \quad \Delta r = |\Delta\vec{r}| \rightarrow \Delta s = r \Delta\varphi$$

$$\Delta\vec{r} \perp \vec{r}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{v} = \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta\vec{r}}{\Delta t} = \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{r \Delta\varphi}{\Delta t} = r \frac{d\varphi}{dt} = r \omega$$

$$\vec{v} \parallel \Delta\vec{r} \perp \vec{r} \Rightarrow \vec{v} \perp \vec{r} \quad (\text{som vi ser fra figuren})$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{v} = v \hat{\varphi} = r \omega \hat{\varphi}$$

Uniform sirkelberegelse: ω og v konstante

(5)

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Anta} \\ \Rightarrow \\ \varphi(0) = 0 \end{array} \quad \int_0^t d\varphi = \omega \int_0^t dt \quad \Rightarrow \quad \boxed{\varphi(t) = \omega t}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{r}(t) = \hat{x} r \cos \omega t + \hat{y} r \sin \omega t$$

$$\vec{v}(t) = -\hat{x} r \omega \sin \omega t + \hat{y} r \omega \cos \omega t$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \vec{a}_\perp(t) &= -\hat{x} r \omega^2 \cos \omega t - \hat{y} r \omega^2 \sin \omega t \\ &= -\omega^2 \vec{r} = -\omega^2 r \hat{r} = (-v^2/r) \hat{r} \end{aligned}$$

som kalles sentripetalakselerasjonen, rettet inn mot sirkelens sentrum

Hvis v og ω endrer seg:

$$a_\parallel = \dot{v} = r \dot{\omega} = \text{baneakselerasjonen}$$

$$\text{Vinkelakselerasjon: } \alpha = \dot{\omega} = \ddot{\varphi} \quad ; \quad [\alpha] = \text{s}^{-2}$$

$$\text{Total akselerasjon: } \vec{a} = \vec{a}_\perp + \vec{a}_\parallel = -r\omega^2 \hat{r} + r\dot{\omega} \hat{\varphi}$$

$$\text{Periode: } T = \text{omløpstid} \quad ; \quad [T] = \text{s}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Frekvens: } f &= \text{antall runder (omløp) pr tidsenhet;} \\ [f] &= \text{s}^{-1} = \text{Hz (herz)} \end{aligned}$$

Dir. sammenhenger:

$$v = 2\pi r / T \quad \Rightarrow \quad T = 2\pi r / v = 2\pi / \omega$$

$$f = 1/T = \omega / 2\pi$$